

Legislative Bulletin.....February 16, 2011

H.R. 1—FY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act (Rogers, R-KY)

BY THE NUMBERS:

In billions

Division	FY 08	FY 10	President's Request	H.R. 1	Savings from Request
Agriculture	18.1	23.3	23.1	18.1	-5.0
CJS	51.8	64.3	60.5	52.7	-7.8
Defense	459.3	508.1	530.9	516.2	-14.7
Energy and Water	30.9	33.5	35.3	29.9	-5.4
Financial Services	20.6	24.2	25.3	20.4	-4.9
Homeland Security	34.9	42.5	43.6	41.5	-2.1
Interior	26.6	32.2	32.4	27.8	-4.6
Labor-HHS	144.8	163.7	170.6	146.0	-24.6
Legislative Branch	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.4	-0.7
Military Construction-VA	60.2	76.6	76.0	74.2	-1.8
State-Foreign Operations	32.8	48.8	56.6	44.9	-11.7
T-HUD	48.8	67.9	68.7	52.4	-16.3
Total Spending	932.8	1,089.8	1,128.1	1,028.5	-99.6

Excluding Emergency Appropriations, the Bill is:

- **\$99.6 billion or 8.8% less than the President's request**
- **\$61.3 billion or 5.6% less than last year**

Background: The previous Congress failed to enact a final spending plan for FY 2011. However, the President's budget proposed (and House Democrats enacted a 302(b) plan with) \$478 billion of non-security spending in FY 2011. House Republicans, even before the current fiscal year had begun, countered with a proposal to spend \$100 billion less than this amount by returning non-security spending to FY 2008 levels (the total in effect prior to the Obama Administration). Last week, the House Appropriations Committee approved a 302(b) allocation of \$420 billion for non-security spending. The bill being considered this week is below this amount. It specifically provides \$396.6 billion (compared to \$378 billion in FY 2008) for non-security spending and \$631.9 for security spending (compared to \$554 billion in FY 2008).

Overall, this is a \$99.6 billion reduction compared to the President's budget: \$81 billion of this reduction is non-security spending, \$18.6 billion is security spending.

Take-Away Points

- **\$99.6 Billion Total Reduction to President's Request:** The legislation provides \$99.6 billion less than requested in the President's budget. Of this amount, \$81 billion is a reduction to non-security spending and \$18.6 billion is a reduction to security spending. The non-security spending level of \$396.6 billion is above the \$378 billion FY 2008 total. The overall spending reduction compared to FY 2010 is \$61.3 billion.
- **Reduces Number of Federal Programs:** The legislation eliminates dozens of federal programs. Some, *but by no means all*, are mentioned in the summary of the bill below. The following are programs the [RSC Spending Reduction Act](#) (H.R. 408/S. 178) proposed to eliminate that are included in H.R. 1:
 - Corporation for Public Broadcasting subsidy
 - Save America's Treasures program
 - International Fund for Ireland
 - Hope VI program
 - Corporation for National and Community Service
 - Title X Family Planning
 - John C. Stennis Center
 - Sustainable Communities Initiative
 - High Speed Rail
 - Special subsidy for Washington DC Metro
 - U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation
- **Earmarks:** The legislation contains no earmarks and rescinds FY 2010 earmarks.
- **Stimulus Rescission:** The legislation rescinds all unobligated discretionary stimulus funds.
- **Obamacare:** The legislation does not completely defund the Obamacare law. It does defund, or reduce funding, for certain aspects of that law (see pages 9-10 of the summary).

Order of Business: The House began consideration of H.R. 1 on Tuesday, February 15, 2011 under a modified open rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate divided between the chair and ranking members of the Committee on Appropriations, and waives all points of order against provisions of the bill. The rule further makes in order germane amendments pre-printed in the *Congressional Record* (placed in the Record by February 15, 2011). Finally, the rule waives clause 6(a) of rule XIII, requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House. The summaries of all amendments made in order have been sent out separately.

Of note, many conservatives advocated that the CR include provisions to: **a)** completely defund Obamacare including mandatory spending **b)** enact the [Full Faith and Credit Act](#). These provisions were not in the base bill. Without an exemption from the Rules Committee (not granted for *any* amendment), no amendment on either provision is in order. House Rules allow the committee to authorize on an appropriations bill

Summary:

Division A—Department of Defense Appropriations

The legislation provides \$516.2 billion for the FY 2011 Defense bill. This is \$8.1 billion above FY 2010 and \$14.7 billion below the President's request. Provisions of note:

Public-Private Competition: The legislation allows functions to be performed by contractors, instead of Department of Defense civilian employees, if certain circumstances are met, including:

- a public-private competition plan is developed;
- the competitive sourcing official determines that the cost to the taxpayer of the contractor performing the work would be less costly by an amount of the lesser of either: **a)** \$10 million **b)** 10 percent; and
- the private-contractor does not meet its price target by not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to worker, or offering such a plan but not contributing as much to the plan as the Department of Defense does.

Small Arms: The legislation prevents funds from being available to the Department of Defense to “demilitarize or dispose of M–1 Carbines, M–1 Garand rifles, M–14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M–1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.”

\$157 Billion of “Contingency Operations” Funding: The legislation appropriates \$157.7 billion of “emergency” spending for war funding as follows:

Contingency Operations Funding

In Millions

Military Personnel

<i>Army</i>	11,468
<i>Navy</i>	1,309
<i>Marine Corps</i>	733
<i>Air Force</i>	2,060
<i>Army Reserve</i>	268
<i>Navy Reserve</i>	49
<i>Marine Reserve</i>	45
<i>Air Force Reserve</i>	27
<i>National Guard</i>	870
Subtotal	16,829

Operations and Maintenance

<i>Army</i>	59,213
<i>Navy</i>	8,971
<i>Marine Corps</i>	4,008
<i>Air Force</i>	12,990
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	9,277
<i>Army Reserve</i>	207
<i>Navy Reserve</i>	94

<i>Marine Reserve</i>	30
<i>Air Force Reserve</i>	204
<i>Army National Guard</i>	498
<i>Air National Guard</i>	418
Subtotal	95,910

Other

<i>Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund</i>	400
<i>Afghanistan Security Fund</i>	11,619
<i>Iraq Security Forces</i>	1,500
Subtotal	13,519

Procurement

<i>Army Aircraft</i>	2,720
<i>Missile</i>	344
<i>Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles</i>	897
<i>Procurement of Ammunition</i>	370
<i>Other Procurement</i>	6,424
<i>Navy Aircraft</i>	1,270
<i>Weapons Procurement, Navy</i>	91
<i>Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps</i>	558
<i>Other, Navy</i>	317
<i>Marine Corps</i>	1,589
<i>Aircraft, Air Force</i>	1,992
<i>Missile, Air Force</i>	57
<i>Ammunition, Air Force</i>	293
<i>Other, Air Force</i>	2,869
<i>Procurement, Defense-Wide</i>	1,262
<i>National Guard and Reserve Equipment</i>	850
<i>MRAP</i>	3,415
Subtotal	25,318

Research, Test, and Evaluation

<i>Army</i>	143
<i>Navy</i>	105
<i>Air Force</i>	484
<i>Defense-Wide</i>	223
Subtotal	955

Revolving and Management Funds

<i>Defense Working Capital Funds</i>	485
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Health Programs

<i>Defense Health Program</i>	1,422
<i>Drug Interdiction</i>	441
<i>Joint Improvised Explosive Device Fund</i>	2,794
<i>Office of the Inspector General</i>	11
Subtotal	4,668

TOTAL	157,684
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Division B—Full-Year Continuing Resolution

Guantanamo Bay: Prohibits any funds in the bill from being used to “transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release” of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who: (1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and (2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense. The legislation also prohibits the transferring of any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or effective control of the individual’s country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the certification described in the bill by not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

Agriculture:

The legislation provides \$18.1 billion for the FY 2011 Agriculture bill. This is \$5.2 billion below FY 2010 and \$5.0 billion below the President’s request. Provisions of note:

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- Office of Tribal Relations
- Office of Advocacy and Research
- Hazardous Materials Management
- Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation and Development

WIC Program: Funded at \$6.5 billion—\$747 million reduction compared to last year and a \$1.1 billion reduction compared to President’s request.

Food for Peace: Funded at \$1.003 billion—\$687 million less than both last year and the President’s request.

Food and Drug Administration: Funded at \$3.3 billion—\$241 million less than last year and \$400 million less than the President’s request.

Commerce, Justice, Science:

The legislation provides \$52.7 billion for the FY 2011 CJS bill. This is \$11.6 billion below FY 2010 and \$7.8 billion below the President’s request. Provisions of note:

International Trade Administration: Funded at \$451 million—\$5.2 million less than last year and \$92.7 million less than the President’s request.

Economic Development Administration: Funded at \$175 million—\$80 million less than last year and \$71.0 million less than the President’s request.

Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses: Funded at \$6.325 billion—\$80 million less than last year and \$71.0 million less than the President’s request.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Funded at \$4.3 billion—\$454 million less than last year and \$450 million less than the President’s request.

Legal Services Corporation: Funded at \$350 million—\$70 million less than last year and \$85 million less than the President’s request. The RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#) proposed to eliminate this program.

Energy and Water:

The legislation provides \$29.9 billion for the FY 2011 Energy and Water bill. This is \$3.4 billion below FY 2010 and \$6.4 billion below the President’s request. Provisions of note:

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- Northern Border Regional Commission
- Southeast Crescent Regional Commission
- Weatherization Assistance Program

Appalachian Regional Commission: Funded at \$68.4 million—\$7.6 million less than both last year and the President’s request. The RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#) proposed to eliminate this program.

Financial Services:

The legislation provides \$20.4 billion for the FY 2011 Financial Services bill. This is \$3.8 billion below FY 2010 and \$4.9 billion below the President’s request. Provisions of note:

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation
- District of Columbia, Federal Funds, Federal Payment for Youth Services
- Election Assistance Commission

Inspector General of TARP: Funded at \$36 million—\$13 million above last year.

Bureau of Public Debt: Funded at \$184.7 million—\$7.6 million below last year and \$1.3 million below the request.

Internal Revenue Service, Enforcement: Funded at \$5.2 billion—\$285.0 million below last year and \$578.4 million below the request.

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection: The legislation prevents the Federal Reserve from transferring more than \$80 million to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act).

Executive Office of the President, Salaries and Expenses: Funded at \$56.2 million—\$3.0 million less than last year and \$3.7 million less than the request.

Director of the Office of Health Care Reform: Prohibits funds from going to this office.

DC School Choice: The legislation sets funding for D.C. School Improvement at \$60,000,000, of which \$24,500,000 shall be for D.C. public schools, \$20,000,000 shall be to expand quality public charter schools, and **\$15,500,000 shall be for the Opportunity Scholarships Program.**

Conservatives have long argued in favor of the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program, as it has been proven to be an effective means of aiding D.C. children to receive a quality education in arguably one of the nation's worst public school systems.

Homeland Security:

The legislation provides \$41.5 billion for the FY 2011 Homeland Security bill. This is \$1.0 billion below FY 2010 and \$2.1 billion below the President's request. Provisions of note:

Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology: Funded at \$450 million—a \$350 million reduction from last year, and \$124 million less than the President's request.

Limit on TSA Workers: Caps the Transportation Security Administration staff level at 46,000 full-time equivalent screeners.

Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center: Eliminates funding for this purpose.

Interior:

The legislation provides \$27.8 billion for the FY 2011 Interior bill. This is \$4.4 billion below FY 2010 and \$4.6 billion below the President's request. Provisions of note:

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- North American Wetlands Conservation Fund
- State and Tribal Wildlife Grants
- Park Partnership Project Grants
- Save America's Treasures program
- Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Cut by \$3 billion compared to last year (29% reduction compared to last year's funding level).

Global Warming Regulations: The legislation prohibits funds from being used by the EPA to enforce or promulgate any regulation (other than with respect to section 202 of the Clean Air Act) or order, taking action relating to, or denying approval of state implementation plans or permits because of the emissions of greenhouse gases due to concerns regarding possible climate change.

Subsidy for Woodrow Wilson Center: Funded at \$9.84 million—\$2.4 million less than last year and \$100,000 less than the request. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was established by Congress in 1968 as a memorial to former President Woodrow Wilson—who many conservatives, and some liberals (see [here](#) for example), would rank as one of the very worst Presidents in U.S. history. The taxpayer subsidy goes to what is essentially a think tank. The Center does not merely spend taxpayer funds on projects duplicative of those found at countless institutes of higher education and policy research centers, but also recently honored the Foreign Minister of Turkey with their annual Public Service award shortly after Turkey supported an anti-Israel flotilla. The RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#) entirely eliminates this program.

National Endowment for the Arts/Humanities: Together, they are funded at \$290 million (\$45 million below last year's funding level). Both programs would have been eliminated by the RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#).

Labor-HHS:

The legislation provides \$146.0 billion for the FY 2011 Labor-HHS bill. This is \$17.7 billion below FY 2010 and \$24.6 billion below the President's request. According to the committee, this portion of the bill alone eliminates more than 70 programs. This includes the **Corporation for National and Community Service** (including Americorps), **Title X Family Planning**, and the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting**.

Institute of Museum and Library Services: Funded at \$266 million, approximately the same as last year's level. This program sometimes shows up on lists of proposed program elimination by conservative budget analysts (for example, see [this](#) from Brian Riedl of the Heritage Foundation).

Legislative Branch:

The legislation provides \$4.4 billion for the FY 2011 Legislative Branch bill. This is \$194 million below FY 2010 and \$672 million below the President's request.

John C. Stennis Center Elimination: The legislation eliminates this \$430,000 program. The Stennis Center was created as a living tribute to the public service career of John C. Stennis who served in the United States Senate for over 41 years. Among other things, Senator John Stennis (D-MS) also has an aircraft carrier (one of two non-presidents to be so-honored) and a space center named after him. The RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#) also proposed to eliminate this program.

Military Construction-Veterans:

The legislation provides \$74.2 billion for the FY 2011 Military Construction-Veterans bill. This is \$2.4 billion below FY 2010 and \$1.8 billion below the President's request.

State—Foreign Operations:

The legislation provides \$44.9 billion for the FY 2011 State-Foreign Operations bill. This is \$2.4 billion below FY 2010 and \$3.9 billion below the President's request.

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- Buying Power Maintenance Account
- Complex Crises Fund
- International Fund for Ireland
- Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund
- Contribution to the Strategic Climate Fund
- Contribution to the Asian Development Fund
- United States Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation
- United Nations Population Fund

Israel: \$3 billion under the Foreign Military Financing Program.

Egypt: \$1.3 billion under the Foreign Military Financing Program. The legislation also provides \$250 million of economic support for Egypt under the following condition: “That any assistance made available to the Government of Egypt shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic and democratic reforms that are additional to those that were undertaken in previous fiscal years.”

Transportation—HUD:

The legislation provides \$68.7 billion for the FY 2011 Transportation-HUD bill. This is \$800 million below FY 2010 and \$16.3 billion below the President’s request.

Partial List of Program Eliminations:

- High Speed Rail
- HUD Hope VI
- Native Hawaiian Housing Grants
- \$150 million special subsidy to Washington DC Metro
- Sustainable Communities Initiative

Amtrak: Cut by \$158 million compared to last year and \$209 million compared to the President’s request. Amtrak was created by Congress in 1970. Since then, it has received \$37 billion in federal subsidies. Taxpayer subsidies enable Amtrak to avoid other necessary reforms that would enable the corporation to turn a profit. For example, in one year, Amtrak lost \$600 million on long-distance trains (on these routes Amtrak cannot compete with other, more economical modes of transportation). Amtrak also has taken losses of between \$75 and \$158 million a year on its sleeper car service, as well as losses of \$80 million (in one year) on food (an impressive feat considering it has a captive audience). The 1997 Amtrak authorization law required Amtrak to operate free of subsidies by 2002, yet Congress continued to provide subsidies thereafter anyway. The RSC [Spending Reduction Act](#) entirely eliminates this program.

Community Development Fund: Funded at \$1.5 billion—a \$2.95 billion reduction compared to last year and a \$2.89 billion reduction compared to the request.

Division C—Stimulus Rescissions

The legislation rescinds all unobligated discretionary stimulus funds (the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5). The only exception provided is money for the Offices of Inspector General and the Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board. Congressman Sean Duffy has authored legislation (H.R. 620) that would rescind stimulus funding.

The legislation also prohibits any federal agency administering discretionary stimulus funds to use this money for costs associated with physical signage or other advertisement indicating that a project is funded by the “stimulus.” See [this](#) RSC Sunset Caucus alert for more information on this issue.

Other Provisions of Note

Analysis of Impact on Obamacare: Over a ten year period (FY2010 through FY2019), Obamacare authorized and appropriated mandatory spending and fund transfers of at least \$100 billion. In Fiscal Year 2011 alone, this amount of mandatory spending and fund transfers is almost \$3.4 billion. By comparison, the current base text of H.R.1 calls for the following changes to appropriations that reduce Obamacare's discretionary spending by approximately \$1.5 billion. The provisions are described below:

Community Health Centers: Section 1809 (d) reduces the increased funding authorized under Section 10503 (d) in Obamacare for Community Health Centers by approximately \$1.29 billion. These Centers receive federal funding through the Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. There are currently more than 4,000 federally-supported service delivery sites.

National Health Services Corp: Section 1809 (d) reduces the increased funding authorized under Section 10503 (d) in Obamacare for the National Health Services Corps by approximately \$173.6 million. The National Health Service Corps (NHSC) within the Department of Health and Human Services, through scholarship and loan repayment programs, helps Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in the U.S. get medical, dental, and mental health providers.

Defunds the President's Health Care Czar: Section 1536 prohibits any funds from being used for the Director of the Office of Health Care Reform or any substantially similar position. This "Health Care Czar" is a new position created by President Obama within the Executive Office of the President. The current Czar is Nancy Ann-DeParle.

Defunds the 1099 Reporting Requirement: Section 1516 prohibits any appropriated funds from being used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to implement or enforce the onerous 1099 requirement created in Obamacare, which mandates that all businesses file a 1099 form with the IRS for every vendor to whom they pay over \$600 a year.

Prevention and Public Health Fund: Section 1810 (a) transfers \$750,000,000 authorized in Fiscal Year 2011 to implement Obamacare's newly created Prevention and Public Health Fund (Section 4002 of Public Law 111-148) to fund the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disease Control, Research, and Training at an aggregate amount of \$5,742,989,000. The stated purpose of this Prevention and Public Health Fund is to provide for expanded and sustained national investment in prevention and public health programs to improve health and help restrain the rate of growth in private and public sector health care costs.

Values Issues:

Abortion Abroad: H.R. 1 restores the Mexico City Policy, which prohibits funding for foreign nongovernmental organizations that promote or perform elective abortion. H.R. 1 also eliminates funding for United National Population Fund (UNFPA) and caps overall population/reproductive health activities at \$440 million, the FY06 level. In a [Memo issued January 23, 2009](#), President Obama rescinded the Mexico City Policy and announced funding for UNFPA would be reinstated. UNFPA was eliminated under the Kemp-Kasten amendment which prohibits funding for any organization that "supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization." Kemp-Kasten is a 1984 provision that

denies federal funding to organizations that are involved with coercive abortions or forced sterilization. Section 7079 (b) of the FY09 Appropriation Act created an exemption for UNFPA. This exemption nullified the effect of Kemp-Kasten language with regard to UNFPA, thus allowing U.S. dollars to go toward organizations that may support coercive abortion or sterilization. Other amendments include the Tiahrt amendment, which ensures family planning programs are voluntary, the Helms amendment which bans foreign aid from being spent on abortions, and the prohibition of funding for abortion services to the Peace Corps.

DC Abortion provision: H.R. 1 will restore the “Dornan amendment”, which prevents the use of any congressionally appropriated funds, whether local or federal, from being used to pay for abortions. The current law had contained language that only bans federal dollars and that did not address local funding.

DC Needle Exchange provision: Section 1591 (a), adds language that prohibits the District of Columbia from using either federal or local funds for needle exchange programs. Any individual or organization that receives federal funds, and participates in needle exchange programs must also account for all the funds used for the program and separate the allotted federal funds from the funds used to finance the needle exchange program.

Federal Abortion Funding: H.R. 1 puts back in place several pro-life riders and provisions that were last enacted in the FY 06 appropriation process. The various provisions or riders are as followed:

- **De-funding Title X:** The legislation eliminates funding for the domestic family planning program known as Title X. The Title X program has been identified as a funding source for Planned Parenthood.
- **Medicare Conscience Protection:** The legislation will make certain that participating health plans are not barred from taking part in the Medicare Plus Choice program if they do not provide abortion services. The legislation upholds the Hyde-Weldon Conscience Protection Amendment, which will prevent any level of government from discriminating against a health care provider because the provider declines to provide, pay for, or refer for abortion services.
- **Hyde Amendment:** The legislation bans federal funding for abortions in domestic programs funded by the Labor-HHS bill, with exceptions for rape, incest, and life of the mother.
- **Dickey-Wicker Human Embryo Provision:** The bill reinstates the 1996 Dickey-Wicker Amendment, which makes it illegal to use federal funds to support research “in which human embryos are created, destroyed, discarded, or knowingly be subjected to risk of injury or death greater than allowed for research on fetuses in uterus under 45 CFR 46.204 and 46.207, and subsection 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act.”
- **Abortion Funding for Prisoners:** The legislation prohibits abortion funding for federal prisoners, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape. The bill also implements conscience protection for prison employees, and the funds allocated **do not** require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

- **Legal Services Corporation:** The bill prohibits any Legal Services Corporation (LSC) funds from going to organizations that engage in abortion-related litigation or legal counseling (enacted in FYs 1996-2010).

Patenting Human Organisms: The bill prohibits federal funds from being used to issue patents on claims directed to or encompassing a human organism.

Committee Action: The legislation was not considered formally by any committee.

Earmarks: The legislation contains no earmarks and rescinds FY 2010 earmarks.

Cost to Taxpayers: The legislation would provide a non-emergency funding level of \$1.029 trillion for FY 2011—a reduction of \$61 billion compared to last year and a \$99.6 billion reduction compared to the President’s request.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No. The bill eliminates dozens of federal programs and reduces federal spending by \$61 billion compared to FY 2010.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No CBO score is available listing any possible mandates.

Constitutional Authority: The sponsor states:

“The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: ‘No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.’ In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: ‘The Congress shall have the Power to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.’ Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.”